



City of North Canton Drinking Water Plant 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

The City of North Canton
145 North Main Street
North Canton, Ohio 44720

David Held, Mayor
Patrick DeOrio, Director
of Administration

Drinking Water Plant
7300 Freedom Avenue NW
North Canton, Ohio 44720
Mark Leichtamer,
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City of North Canton Contact Phone Numbers:

Water treatment information or water quality problem: North Canton Drinking Water Plant	24 hours a day, 7 days a week 330-499-6473
Billing related questions or water service on/off: North Canton Utilities Department	Monday thru Friday 8am to 4pm 330-499-4801
Backflow assemblies or inspections: North Canton Backflow Department	Monday thru Friday 6:30am to 3:00pm 330-499-3801
Main breaks, meter repair and water taps: City of North Canton Service Center, Distribution	Monday thru Friday 7:00am to 4:00pm 330-499-1528
Water main breaks (after hours): North Canton Police Department, Non-emergency	24 hours a day, 7 days a week 330-499-5911

The City of North Canton DWP,(PWSID# OH-7604312), has prepared the following report to provide you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. There are currently 7,830 residential accounts and 1,261 commercial accounts for a total of 9,091 water accounts. This gives us a combined 24,450 people served, 17,488 inside the city and 7,500 outside the city.

Source Water Information

The City of North Canton receives its drinking water from nine ground water wells in five different locations. The City of North Canton averaged 3.15 million gallons of water per day (MGD) and pumped a total of 1.150 billion gallons for the year of 2018. The North Canton Drinking Water Plant also has an emergency connection with the Canton Water System and Aqua Ohio Water System of Massillon, which we did not have to use in 2018. All of this water was drawn from the Buried Valley and Massillon Sandstone Aquifers. These aquifers, although plentiful, have been deemed to be HIGHLY susceptible to contamination due to the fact that there is only a very thin layer of clay cap protecting our aquifers. Protecting the drinking water sources from contamination is the responsibility of everyone. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. More detailed information is provided in the City of North Canton Water Source Assessment which can be found at the Ohio EPA's website <http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap.aspx> and selecting "drinking Water Source Assessment Reports" in the box under "Quick Links". When the map appears, you can search by your water system name or PWS ID- OH7604312.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The source of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive material; and water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Lead *see “*About Your Drinking Water*”

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems; FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

About your drinking water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of North Canton Drinking Water Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

MORE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of North Canton conducted sampling for the following contaminants: bacteria, inorganics, synthetic organics, radioactive substances, and volatile organics. Samples were analyzed for different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of North Canton water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Consequently, some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. Please know that none of the contaminants tested for exceeded the EPA's Maximum Contaminant Levels in 2018.

2018 License to Operate (LTO) Status Information.

The City of North Canton was issued a green unconditional license to operate in 2018.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council, which meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Call the Council office (330) 499-3986 for further information on Council meetings.

For more information on your drinking water contact Mark Leichtamer, Superintendent of the North Canton Drinking Water Plant. Mr. Leichtamer is available to answer any questions you may have about your water and is available weekdays from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. at (330) 499-6473. You can also call the local office of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency at (330) 963-1200 with any water questions.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

The City of North Canton is required to provide this annual report on drinking water quality to every North Canton water customer. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety and the results of testing those samples are in this report. In addition, since it is your water system and you pay for it, we believe you should understand where the water comes from, how it is processed and transported to you, and what the city is doing to make certain the system is not only safe, but reliable. As you read this report ,

please note that the chemicals listed are at different detection levels. **None of these levels are in violation of EPA standards. We test more frequently than required so that when we detect any elevation in levels. We can take action immediately to correct it.**

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Buried Valley and Massillon Sandstone aquifers provided all of the source water for North Canton DWP in 2018.

The City of North Canton is a ground water system. Nine wells at five different locations. Two on the water plant freedom Ave. property, two on the price park property, two on the Dressler Road property, two at the east maple ball field property, and one on the Oster property.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) INFORMATION ----

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in the drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect the public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. Coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead the new requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS. One coliform event occurred for North Canton PWS in 2018. We sampled through a non-removable aerator, which we cannot do. Operators were advised of sampling procedures and there have been no further problems.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT.

First Tap or EP001: First entry point from treatment plant into the distribution system.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Picocures per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of radioactivity in water.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

"<" symbol: a symbol which means "less than." : A result of < 5 means that the lowest a chemical can be detected is 5.0 or greater. < 5 means the analytical laboratory's equipment will not detect below this threshold, of less than 5.

ND =
Non-detection of chemicals tested for.

NR =
Not Required.

CT =
Contact Time (CT)-The mathematical product of a "residual Disinfectant Concentration" (C), which is determined before at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

AL =
Action Level – Requires action be taken if concentration of contaminant exceeded the **AL** level. The action could be different types of testing and require increased treatment methods.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT) =
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Haloacetic Acids or HAA5's

Total Trihalomethanes or TTHM's

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Averag

2018 LIST OF DETECTED CONTAMINATES

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRL = 4	0.93	0.87-1.05	No	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	64.9	48.5-64.9	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1	0.98 - 1.03	No	2018	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.7	0 - 0.7	No	2018	Run off from herbicide use on row crops
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	< 5	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	< 0.5	No	2017	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	
	0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	1.29	< 0.5 - 2.40	No	2018	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Bromo-dicholoromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	2.9	1.5 - 4.5	No	2018	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Dibromo-chloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	4.48	2.7 - 5.7	No	2018	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	2.86	1.7 - 4.3	No	2018	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Phosphate (ppm)	NA	NA	0.12	0.1 - 0.15	No	2018	Additive to help pipe corrosion

UCMR4 Testing : Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In **2018 North Canton PWS participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4).** For a copy of the results please call the DWP at 330-499-6473. More information about these contaminants can be found at US EPA's website and in the Data Summary.

TABLE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

Samples taken from EP-001-Plant Tap, Raw Water Intake, and distribution locations DS 201 & 202

CONTAMINANTS (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection	Sample Location
Bromide (ppb)	2018	97.5 ppb	N/A	Raw Water Intake
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	2018	1040 ppb	N/A	Raw Water Intake
Manganese (ppb)	2018	0.52 ppb	N/A	EP-001-Plant Tap
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2018	7.00 ppb	6.09 to 7.90 ppb	Distribution sample
Haloacetic Acids HAA6Br (ppb)	2018	10.92 ppb	10.11 to 11.72 ppb	Distribution sample
Haloacetic Acids HAA9	2018	12.13 ppb	11.14 to 13.12 ppb	Distribution sample

Examples of contaminants that **were not** detected under UCMR4 were : chloryrifos , total permethrin , alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane , dimethipin , oxyfluorfen , profenofos , tebuconazole , tribufos , ethoprop , butylated hydroxyanisole , 0-toluidine , quinolone , germanium , 1-butanol , 2-methoxyethanol , and 2-propen-1-ol . A full list may be obtained by contacting the water treatment plant.

MONEY SAVING TIPS!

WATER USAGE AND SAVINGS CHART FOR COMPARISON Source: City of Columbus, Ohio, 2015 CCR					
Normal Usage			Conservation Usage		
Gals Used	Method		Gal Used	Method	Savings
50	Shower head running continuously		25	Shorter Showers (5 mins) OR	50%
			25	Low flow shower head (10 min) OR	50%
			12.5	Low flow shower head (5 min) OR	75%
36	Standard tub, full		18	Standard tub, half full	50%
4-6	Depends on tank size		2-4	Use a displacement bag, or milk jug in tank reservoir OR	50%
			1.6	Replace with low flow toilet	70%
5	With tap running continuously		1	Fill a standard basin	80%
10	With tap running continuously		1	Wet brush with brief rinses	90%
20	With tap running continuously		1	Fill a standard basin	95%
30	With tap running continuously		10	Wash and rinse with a half filled standard sink	66%
16	Full Cycle		7	Short cycle	56%
60	Full cycle: Highest water level		27	Short cycle	55%
10	Per minuet; Average garden hose		Varies	Eliminate, Night watering, etc	Varies